GARFIELD'S SLANDERERS.

MORE COMMENTS ON THEIR FAILURE. GUITEAU'S ARGUMENTS BORROWED.

A few days ago The New-Lork Herald printed a peculiar letter from a correspondent signing himself "A Friend of the Late President". This correspondent professed to be in possession of aformation to prove that Garfield was the "puppet" of others, and in order to clinch this he presented a confidential dispatch from Whitelaw Reid, which he said the late President permitted him to copy. Yesterday's Tribuxh shows most conclusively that this was impossible, as the dispatch in question was addressed to Colonel John Hay, who writes that he never gave it to Garfield but merely road it to him, and that no human being except Hay himself and ever seen it after it left the telegraph office. This Tribuxh claims that the dispatch must have been stolen, calls The Herald correspondent a har, and demands from Mr. Bennett that he surrender the name of the man who has thus imposed on him. The discussion is a most unseemly one viewed from any standpoint.

Those who think they can build themselves up by tearing down the fair fame of the late President Garfield can deceive only themselves. It is entirely too soon after the great triagrdy which stirred the hearts of men to their protoundest depths for such an exhibition of bitter feeding as has recently been manifested in some quarters, and it might be just as well to wait until the trial of Garfield's assassin is ended before attacking the memory of the brave man he slew. What are the arguments of those who seek to traduce Garfield's memory is simply that he was too much under the influence of others who were boid, bad, ambitious and unscruptions men. Precisely the argument of Guireau. The assassin degged the footsteps of the late President in the dark as he walked arm-in-arm with secretary Blaine, and they chatted and insufacias operandical secretary Blaine, and they where these than over Garfield's grave. Let the living ectate their own difficulties as they may, but let the dead test. few days ago The New Lork Herald

HOLD THE SLANDERERS TO THE POINT.

From The Buffulo Express.

The Advertiseer speaks of Whitelaw Reid's lispatch to President Garfield. But Reid's published lispatch was not sent to President Garfield. The stolen lispatch was sent to John Hay, then in Washington, and is read it to Garfield. It did not ask that Robertson speed if to Garneld. But that the appointment, having ready been made, should not be reschaded at the deready been made, should not be reschaded at the dead of the Salwarts. As the recent publication is mply a Stalwart effort to belittle Garfield by representing him as under the control of that awind Blaine, it is off while to hold the detractors to strict accuracy.

A THEFT FOLLOWED BY LYING.

A THEFT FOLLOWED BY LYING.

From The Akron Beacon.

The sneaking "friend" that tried in The fear-York Herwind to making the memory of President arfield by claiming that he was entirely under the latte influence in the Robertson matter turns out to be a flar. Editor Reid, in Monday's New-York Thirkens, —a Bar. Editor Reid, in Monday's New-York Tribune, prints, first, the correspondent's words, in which he says he was permitted by Garfield to copy the Reid dispatch, and then a letter from Colonel John Hay, in which that gentleman declares positively that General Garfield never had possession of the dispatch; that it was read by him and then locked in Colonel Hay's desk, where it still remains. He also quotes Garfield's language used on the occasion named, "They may take him (Robertson) out of that Senate head first or feet first; I will never withdraw him." So the sneak not only stole the Reid etter from the wires, but lied about it to cover his theft. CONVINCING, BUT UNNECESSARY.
From The Chatham (N. Y.) Courier.

THE TRIBUNE has devoted some space lately to proving that President Gardeld was not a "puppet" in the hands of Blaine or any other man. The documents are pouried and convincing, but unnecessary. The country has already made upits verdict concerning the martyred President, and has no need of the assurance that, whatever else he was or failed to be, he was not a "puppet."

A STALWART SYMPATHIZER SAYS THE ATTACK WAS UNSEEMLY.

A STALWART SYMPATHIZER SAYS THE ATTACK WAS UNSEEMLY.

From The Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

We suspect that the "friend of the President" is more intent upon making Mr. Biaine unpopular than in vindicating President Garfield, for the latter now needs none. The day the assassin's builet penetrated his bedy all eyes were shut to any mistakes he had made, whether read or imaginary, and no one wanted to hear fits mane mentioned in any critical manner, lest it might in the least degree lessen the leve that all felt for him. That love was not temporary, sithough born in a moment; it still lasts, and will lest while the Republic lives. Hence we repeat that the opening, unnecessarily, of any discussion, that makes his name the subject of criticism is unseemly. There is no puolic demand for it; no one is to be profiled or beneficed by it, and that it might injure someosody's political prospects in the future is no justification for it. As to the telegram itself, as a journal who disagreed with The Thibune in the time of the discussion, we must admit that there is nothing in it, reading it by the light of Mr. Rod's position at the time, and the stand taken by The Thibune in the horizon in the three and the stand taken by The Thibune in the hadden of the standing that the energy of the situation from Mr. Reid's standpoint. The frientla of the Republican party everywhere will sincerely regret that the subject matter has been again paraded before the public, and they sheeld not permat themselves to be drawn into a disenseion of the main question, for no good can come from it, while great damage to the Republican party can result from it.

THE THIEF'S PRUDENT SHYNESS.

Three days ago The New-York Tribune made a direct personal appeal to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, "whose offorts to make his paper just and gentlemanly often attracted praise," to consider with himself whether it was not us duty to make public the hame of the person who furnished to The Bereld the stolen copy of the elegram seat by Mr. Whitelaw Reid to Mr. John Hay at Washington on the minight of March 27, 1881. This Receptant sent by Mr. Waltelaw Reid to Mr. John Hay a Washington on the midnight of March 27, 1881. The Repeal has not as yet borne fruit, but in yesterday Berald the person in question, still prudently hiding be hind the skinature "A Friend of the Late President," reappeared in print. The manner in which he obtained his copy of the telestram, he says, does not affect its in his copy of the telegram, he says, does not affect its is portance. Mr. Reid does not deny its genutineness, at proves, to the mind of the anonymous person, that the Robertson business President Garfield was fluenced, not by the counsels of his Constitutional a Visers, the memoers of the Cabract, but by "certain of Transcous and presponsible promptimes and urgings Visste, the members of the Cabinet, but by "certain ex-transcons and pressionsible promptings and urgings;" and that these "nad their source in considential friends of Mr. Blaine." Hasn't there now been about enough of this! The sending of advice—good or bad as the case may be—to a President of the United States, is not an absolutely imprecedented occurrence, and the telegraph has even been known to be employed for the purpose when the giver of the navice regarded the case as ur-gent. That Mr. Blaine had any previous knowledge of Mr. Reid's telegram to Mr. Hay is pure matter of in-ference, and the public is not greatly interested in the question one way or the other.

ference, and the public is not greatly interested in the question one way or the other.

THE LIAR'S FUTURE OBSERVATIONS OF NO ACCOUNT.

From the Albany Argus.

"The friend of the late President Garfield" writes another letter to the New-tork Heraid. He does not disclose his identity, but he does reveal his present location. Strange enough, it proves to be Albany. Ho may that when he gave his present to the Heraid how it came into his possession, and that the explanation was satisfactory. He adds that since Mr. Reid acknowledges the authoritiety of the telegram, the mere incident of how it occame public is a trivially which The Trimone prefers to enlarge ou the incident and make small on the telegram testif. He submits that The Trimone prefers to enlarge ou the incident and make small on the telegram. This, he maintains, is an effort to divert assault from the citade by making a tremendous noise in the backyard. He wants The Trimone to face the telegram and not to make faces at the fact that it was obtained. He then insists that he Trimone is correct in saying that Mr. Garfield nominated Mr. Robertson without Mr. Blaine's knowledge, or that of any other Caoinet officer, the conclusion is bresistible that it was an act as hasty in its inception as it was disastrons in its mospion as it was disastrons in its consequences, etc. The letter writer produces to say that he could have established the genuineness of the telegram, if its genuineness had been questioned, and thus he can justify the legitimacy of his means of getting it, out regards that matter as irrelevant. The public clients. We have given the declares justifies its publication. We have given the substance of the letter.

One is reminded of the case will which controversialists ally away from their positions, by parts of this last Leiter. The previous letter by the same man said: "Mr. Garfield showed me the telegram and let me make a copy of it." That was or was not correct. There is no roon for question of "the legitimacy of the means of getting it" is dalte as much interested in obscuring the means of get ting it as The TRIBUNE is in agitating that phase of the

HELPING INSTEAD OF HURTING MR. BLAINE. The attacks upon Mr. Blaine, persistently followed up by the Inight Fram Bourbons, will have a contrary effect from that Intended, and help on rather than retard any political neptrations that he may entertain. For a while after the assassination they were quithan retard any political aspirations that he may enter tain. For a wall after the assassination they were quescent touching the New-York emorogho, out the recent publication of Mr. Whitelaw Reid's "frozen truth" telegram by some one hypocritically signing himself "A Friend of Garfield," has set them in fini cry again, and here is one of the most obsequious of the pack glibly taiking about "the infamy of the Robertson nomination" while yet the assassin of the President, whose memory is thus grossly outraged, is boasting of his fell deed and chaining for it the applause of the American people. The pretended provocation for this vile language is that the nomination was inspired by Mr. Raine, But this is also pretence. The creatures was utter it know better. They know that by charging the appointment to Biaine's account they imply that General Garfield was a weakfing and a puppet, whereas no man ever filled the Presidential chair who was less amenable to that inchmation.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALISTS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- A mass meeting of the Socialists of this city was held in Lake st. this afternoon the object being the discussion of the anti-monopoly movement and the harmonizing of the political senti-ment among the various hodies of Socialists throughout the city. It was decided to lesue an anti-monopoly ad-dress

Darwin acknowledged himself matched when little nicce asked him, seriously, what a cat has that other animal has. He gave it up after mature delib-tion, and then the sly puss answered, "Kittens"

He slipped quietly in at the doc- but catch-

THE LONDON STAGE.

COVENT GARDEN AND DRURY LANE. (FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. In none of the accounts of Mr. Irving's appearance as Digby Grant has it been mentioned that his face bears a curious likeness to that of the late Lord Beaconsfield. It might be too much to say that this is intentional. It is rather a suggestion than an actual imitation. Lord Beaconsfield had a countenance which lent itself readily to copying or to caricature. The curl on the forehead, the protruding under lip, the tuft of hair on the chin, and other traits could be hit off by the clumsiest mimic. Mr. Irving's process is more subtle. He omits or alters these marked characteristics, puts on a moustache, which Lord Beaconsfield did not wear, and presents himself to the spectator with as many points of dissimilarity as of similarity to the late Conservative leader. As Mr. Digby Grant is a broken-down spendthrift, sponging shamelessly on his friends, bilking his creditors, trading on his daughter's attractions, full of all egotism and meanness, and, in one word, a Prince of Humbugs, it would have been thought an offence in Mr. Irving to make his portrait too close to Lord Beaconsfield. I don't know that he had any purpose of hinting at any resemblance whatever between the personal appearance and outward figure of these two celebrities. But there it is, and palpable enough to be seen by everybody whom one asked for an opinion.

One of the best of the London dramatic writers

has a striking remark apropes of this performance.

The audience, says he, unaccustomed to the study of true and powerful comedy, hung upon every utterance of the actor, and his very strength occasionally killed the rest, as does a powerful bit of color by contrast. Mr. Irving's Digby Grant is, in truth, so full of minute touches that the secret of its effectiveness is by no means obvious to an untrained audience; and it must be said that even a Lyceum audience is untrained to the exact observation of the best comedy. One good result of this performance will be to create, or to enlarge, a good critical public. Without a good public a good school of actors is not to be hoped Mr. Irving's fidmirers, thus far, have been too much disposed to accept whatever he did as excellent, They had intelligence enough to perceive in him the evidence of great powers; not always intelligence enough to distinguish between a right and a wrong use of those powers. His per severance in some very marked faults is due to this want of discrimination in his audiences. The critics, several of whom are men of knowledge and sound judgment, told him frankly enough of his mistakes. But the public went on applauding good things and bad together, and it is excusable enough in an actor to prefer the verdict of the multitude, when it is on his side, to the censure of a more fastidious minority, numerically insignificant. Those same audiences will now have an opportunity of contrastng Mr. Irving with himself. They may, and I should say must, by degrees, become aware of the difference between their idol struggling heroically with parts which lie outside the range of his physical powers, and the same Mr. Irving in a character which he can embrace completely, 'Digby Grant offers abundant opportunities for acting of a very high order indeed, and nothing in Mr. Irving's impersonation of this brilliant scamp is more remarkable than the ease with which he moves through intricate situations and his thorough mastery of technicalities. They no more hamper him than a sword hampers a man who wears it daily. It is all as rapid, to continue the comparison, as the play of two accomplished fencers; and as difficult to follow. The audience did not, in fact, follow it. They admired results and effects, not processes; which is what the critic I began by quoting perhaps really meant, but, with prudent politeness, left half unexpressed. In things theatrical, as in things political and

social, the English are curiously conservative. It has been the fashion for I know not how many generations to treat the Christmas pantomimes as the most important feature of Boxing Night. These pieces have long ceased to have any real importance, but the treatment survives. Most of the papers began their long record of Monday's entertainments with elaborate descriptions of the performances at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, which are the two pantomime houses, par excellence. In all essential points one pantomime is as much like another as the sunrisc of to-day is like that of yesterday. They are each wonderful in their way, but there is a limit to the reading, though it would seem not to the writing, of descriptions of such phenomena. Whether the play is called Robinson Crusoe, Little Bo-Peep, the Forty Thieves or the Babes in the Wood, the lines on which the exhibition is structed will never much vary. A great deal of scenery, with ingenious tricks of transformation, costumes innumerable, partly grotesque, partly splento wear them, a ballet or two ballets, one grand combination of scenic magnificences at the end. The whole saturated with stupid vulgarity and followed by a pantomime proper of clowns, columbines, harlequins, policemen, and the stalest of oftrepeated practical jokes. That is what is served up. year after year, to British children of every growth, who seem never to tire of the banquet spread before them.

There is a pecuniary reason for the percunial perpetuity of the pantomime. A successful pantomime s enormously profitable. It rans from Christmas to perhaps the end of February, hardly more than two months, and in that brief period a lively manager, who has hit the taste of the town, has been known to clear thirty or forty thousand dollars; perhaps more. On the other hand, there is no slight risk of failure. If all pantomimes are alike, in the sense I explained above, the public taste is fickle. "It is so doubtful whether taste has much to do with the matter that it is safer to say that the public from year to year is capricious. Nobody ever knows why one pantomime succeeded and another failed. Neither plot nor dialogue can contribute much to the result, for neither is intelligible. All that can be said is that the same house, with a pantomime by the same author, with the same actors, and the same gorgeousness of mounting, is througed one year and empty the next. To bring out a piece on the scale now reckoned essential to success, requires an expendienre of not less than \$100,000, and a cautious manager may well hesitate in presence of such figures. I heard of one case not long since where an enthusiastic youth spent nearly twice that sum in order to make sure that a certain spectacle should be given, and that a certain gay woman to whom he bore an affection should have part in it. The spectacle was duly given, and admired or not-I forget whichbut the manager who produced the pantomime inaccountably omitted to provide the young woman with the expected part. This winter very nearly passed without any pantomime at all at Covent Garden. But fresh supplies of money or courage were poured in, and the threatened catastrophe averted. A British Christmas without a pantomime at Covent Garden would have been something too awful to contemplate. The name of it, or the several names of it, are "Little Bo Peep, Little Boy Blue, and the Little Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe." Report speaks of it as not inferior to the average, and particularly adapted for children not over twenty years of age. Drury Lane takes a bolder flight. Mr. Augustus

Harris, the successful manager of this establish-ment, is a pupil of Lord Beaconsfield, and believes that men are governed by words, and especially by big words. He advertises on a great scale, and in polysyllables. It occurred to him that people might be tired of seeing pantomines. He therefore invited them to visit the Drury Lane Grand Spectacular, Æsthetical, Nonsensteal, Pastoral, Comical, Christ mas Annual, Robinson Crusoc. One used to be abl to witness a pantomime from an orchestra stall for the comparatively moderate sum of seven shillings and sexpence; which is less than \$2. But Mr. Harris's lexicographical volubility has to be paid for,

class pantomimes." If you have not appetite for such heat the ends of the arteries were contracted, and only a remost it may content you to read Mr. Harris's a repast, it may content you to read Mr. Harris's assurance that his "Annual" is a Gigantic Su MR. IRVING'S AUDIENCES-PANTOMIMES AT cess, that the Box Office is Besieged, and that this is The Biggest Thing ever Done at Drury Lane.

The author of these pyrotechnies is the classic youth who played Icilius in a blue silk smoking jacket, to Mr. McCullough's Virginius, one of the most original performances ever seen on this or any other stage. The report that the same Mr. Augustus Harris would appear in his own pantomine and sing 'Hot Codlins" with his face blacked, seems to have been erroneous. I have read with pain a remark by an austere critic that the effect of some of the scenery was spoiled by the loose manner in which the canvas was hung on rollers. The austere critic adds-in a judicial tone which I commend for imitation to the inimitable magistrate over whose court a certain Charles Julius Guiteau now presides—"a baggy panorama is worse than no panorama at all." In this senti-ment all right-minded persons will concur heartily. Criticism has, perhaps, reached its climax in discussing Mr. Harris and his spectacular annual. With the philosophical generalization I have just quoted may be compared the concluding remark that two scenes of miner importance "culminate in a grand transformation scene fully worthy of the national theatre, and evolving in lengthened gorgeousness long drawn out, the glittering glories of the Fairy Wedding Cake." I borrow this masterpiece of diction, not from an advertisement, but from the editorial columns of an important London paper. The known incorruptibility of the English press forbids the supposition that Mr. Augustus Harris has been permitted to write an account of his own pantomime. But since there are two Englishmen now living capable of these prodigies of literary effort, I think the name of the second ought to be revealed to an admiring universe. I have seen a good many pantomimes in the course of years. On coming away I always yow never to see another. But when I saw the grand spectacular annual of Mr. Augustus Harris at Drury Lane, I was sure I had beheld the very worst thing that could be done, and I mean now to witness the other spectacular annual at Covent Garden; which, for aught I know, may be the next worst. I should say that a Music Hall, in comparison with the present form of pantomime, was a refined and elevating entertainment. But not even from the Music Hall does the "National Theatre" now disdain to borrow. G. W. S.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HEBREWS LONDON, Jan. 15 .- The Observer says it understands that the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dean Bradley and Canons Liddon and Farrar are in communication with each other on a scheme for organizing a conference or committee with the view of calling public meetings throughout the country to raise a fund for the relief of the homeless Hebrew families in Russia, and to facilitate their emigration. A prominent Israelite has volunteered to head the subscription list with £10,000, and considers that £1,000,000 will be necessary to carry out the

PRINCE BISMARCK RECOVERING.

Berlin, Jan. 15 .- The North German Gazette says: Prince Bismarck has been suffering during the last few days from a painful attack of sciatica, which has prevented his performance of official du-ties and attendance at the sittings of the Reichstag, but he is nowrecovering.

London, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Berlin says that Parliament has decided, with-out opposition, that Herr Dietz, the Socialist mem-ber of the Reichstag, who was arrested at Stutt-gart for selling a prohibited publication, shall be gart for selling a prohibited publication, shall be immediately released.

The Post's Berlin dispatch states that the Empe-

from William has convened a meeting of a committee of scientific experts to deliberate as to the best way in which Germany could participate in Arctic ex-

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1882. General Garibaldi is suffering from a bronobial attack. An explosion of gas occurred in the Cross Keys colliery at Newport, by which several persons have been killed. The Duchess of Connaught has given birth to a

The Czar has granted a general pardon to the Polish toman Cathelle bishops. . A St. Petersburg telegram sayathat General Teherevine.

ate Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has been ap-ounted Aide-de-Camp General. The Norwegian bark Arica, Captain Hubert, from Philadelphia, December 21, for Bremen, sustained much damage to her rigging and bulwarks in a collision in the bowns, but proceeded on her voyage.

THEATRES AND DANCING.

"Shall I attend the theatre and shall I dance!" was the question asked by the Rev. Charles II. Eaton at the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Fifthave. and Forty-fifth.st., last evening. The Rev. Mr. Eaton is preaching a series of sermons to young people, and the subject of the discourse last night was "The theatre and ball room." "I am compelled to say," said the speaker, "that within certain limits I favor the theatre and the dance. History shows us that the dramatic instinct has been universal, for the imitative instinct is a crude form of the dramatic. The first thing we see in a child is a desire

After speaking of the Greek and Roman theatres, the speaker said that the modern drama found its origin in the church, and that during the middle ages the mys terious and miraculous plays, including the representa tion of the life of the Lord, were sanctioned by the Cathelic Church,in order that they might work upon the imaginations of the people and bring them under the power of that church. As a second reason for supporting the theatre, the preacher said that if all good people kept away from the play it would give the theatre up entirely to the lowest class of people, while if it were patronized by moral and refined persons the tone of the plays would be elevated. When Cato visited the Roman theatre the audience demanded that on account of his moral character, the indecent parts of the play should be left out. "Human nature will out," said the minister, "wherever it is, and nature will out," said the minister, "wherever it is, and I do not believe in shutting up the doors of the theatre, and opening the windows of church sociables to let in gossip and harmful talk which, I am, sorry tosay, often creep in." In speaking of the character of actors and actresses Mr. Eaton said that he did not believe that they were worse than those engaged in any other business or profession. There were many who, he believed, were carnestly striving to elevate the stage.

As regards dancing, the preacher thought that the same principle applied as to theatres. There was no objection to it, if it was not shused. When carried to excess, or when it was unhealthy, it was wrong. The custom in France and Italy, of having dancing parties in the afternoon, was much preferable to the American custom of dancing all night. The preacher concluded by saying that God should be thanked for whatever bright thought or pleasant word one gained from the theatre or anyor pleasant word one gained from the theatre or any where clse; and the fact should be borne in mind by his hearers that there was a higher life than that of amuse

WOMANLY DEVOTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15 .- To-night, while erosaing Norman's Kill, John Metz, who was accomice. She tried to help him, but broke through the ice. A man then rescued the husband, but was unable to save the wife, who was drowned.

OMAHA NOT ALARMED.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15 .- The first case of smallpox was reported in this city to-day. of the people here have been vaccinated lately, and the appearance of the disease has not caused much

KICKED ON THE HEAD AND BODY.

Charles Thompson, age twenty-eight, sailor on the Anchor steamer Italia, lying at Pier 20, North River, at the foot of Dey-st., while intoxicated yesterday, became engaged in a fight with a shipmate and was kicked on the head and budy. He was taken to the Chambers Street. Hospital, where it was ascertained that his wounds were not fatal.

ELECTRICITY IN SURGERY .- Another instance of successful amputation by means of electricity is recorded in the medical journals. The patient, a young and the price of stalls is raised to ten shillings. In return for this sum, the best efforts of "a company of unrivalled comedians and popular favorites," whom you never heard of before, are atyour service, and you are privileged to sit through seven grand spectacular scenes, or as many of them as you can stand—"being equal to those of more than two first-

RAILWAY NEWS.

A FORTHCOMING REPORT. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15 .- The Gazette of to-morrow will say: "The first annual meeting of stockholders of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Company, lessee of the Cincinnati eathern Railway, will be held to-morrow morning at the general office of the company to elect a board of directors for the ensuing year. Although the company has operated the road but three months, the forther exhibit of the earnings and operating expenses will be remarkable in many respects. The statement covers only nineteen days in October, the months of November and December, or two months and nineteen days in all. The gross earnings for this time were \$612,096 27, and the operating expenses \$320,118 25, leaving net earnings of \$291,968 91. Deducting for rental and trustee fund the sum of \$176,344 12, a sur-plus of \$115,633 89 is left. Deducting a dividend of 1½ per cent on capital stock, or \$45,000, and 1 per cent for sinking fund, or \$30,000, there is left a net surplus of more than \$40,000.

name rund, or \$50,000, there is left a net surplus of ore than \$40,000.

The operating expenses were 53.11 per cent of gross brillings against 73 per cent required by the old Carrier impany. This is the most remarkable exhibit ever ade on a railway in the United States.

AN EFFORT TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES. There was a meeting held in this city on Saturday, at which certain steps were taken by representatives of the Pennsylvania Road, the Erie and the was a formal understanding between the three compa nies to refer all points at issue, including differentia rates and percentages of business, to an advisory com-mission, which will consist of three persons. The commission will not be a board of arbitration, but will in vestigate the entire subject, hear arguments, opinions and vestigate the chire subject, near arguments, opinions and testimony, and report what, in its opinion, is just and equitable to each company. When the meeting of Satur-day had agreed upon these points, President Carrett, of the Baltimore and Oblo, was informed of the plan and asked to approve it. If he does so, the commission will be at once selected. The names of Charles Francis Adams, jr., and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, have been mentioned as two of the commissioners.

THE RATE WAR NEGOTIATIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to-day made an emphatic denial of the statement published in New-York that Vice-President Cassatt, President Jewett, of the Eric road, and himself had, on Saturday, agreed that a commission of three members should be appointed to consider a settlement of the trunk line war and to make an advisory report.

It is true, he said, that negotiations have been going on, and are now going on, between Mr. Cassatt and other vice-presidents, with a view of settling the war of rates. The present status of these negotiations he refused to The present status of these negotiations he refused to state, but he said that this report of a commission was all news to him. President Rooerts and Mr. Cassatt were in New-York on Saturday, and had a few minutes' con-versation with President Jewett, of the Eric, but the trunk line differences were only incidentally referred to, and nothing whatever was said about any commission.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. SPARKS. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14.-Colonel William H. Sparks died suddenly at Marietta last night of paralysis of the lungs.

Colonel Sparks took an active part in public affairs in Louisiana and Georgia during the greater part of this century, and was widely known in the Gulf States. He was elected to the Louislana Legislature several times without a single vote being cast against him. At one time he was petitioned by a majority of that body to ac cept the United States Senatorship, but he declined. cept the United States Senatorship, but he declined.
After his removal to Georgia, Colonel Sparks served with
distinction in the State Legislature, and was one of
the most popular orators in the State. In 1826,
when the State and General Governments were at odds
in regard to the Cherokee Indians, Colonel Sparks supported Governor Troup and enrolled a regiment of minute-men to resist the expected approach of United States
troops. During the war he lost his wealth and five sons.
Least year he wrote some reminiscences of his carly days
which were widely copied throughout the country.

JARED MACY.

Jared Macy, who has been assistant secre tary of the Children's Aid Society during the last twenty-five years, died suddenly in this city on Saturday, from overwork. Mr. Macy has been engaged the greater part of his lie in trying to improve the children of the poorest classes of the city. He founded the "Boys" Meeting" for street-boys in Cottage-place, a movement which resulted in the establishment of the Cottage Place Industrial School and a night reading-room for young men. He also started the mission for destitute young men. He also started the mission for destitute young girls in Second-st., which is still in active operation. His most important labors were in the office of the Children's Aid Society. He has had charge of its numerous accounts and disbursements, and through his hands, during the twenty-flive years, about \$3,000,000 passed without even a mistake in his accounts or the loss of a dollar. The work which most endeared him to the poor were innumerable letters which he wrote to the thousands of poor children who were sent West by the Society. He was very earnest in his work. He did not take the rest he absolutely needed.

SIR RICHARD MALINS. London, Jan. 16 .- Sir Richard Malins is

Sir Richard Malins was born in England in 1805. He was educated at Cambridge and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1830. He became Queen's Counsel and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and was elected to Parliament from Wallingford as a Conservative in 1852. He represented that borough un-til 1865, when he lost his seat at the general election. He was appointed Viee-Chancellor in 1866, and was Knighted the year following.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.
Washington, Jan. 16. 1 a.m.—The barometer has fallen in the districts east of the Mississippi and risen in the Northwest; it is lowest in the Lower Lake region and highest in the Upper Missouri Valley. Generally cloudy weather and rain prevail in the Southern and Middle States, and rain or snow in the Lake Region and Mississippi Vatley. winds continue in the Southern, Middle and New-Eng land States and Lower Lake region, and colder northerly winds are reported from the Northwest. Heavy raim are reported from Tonnessee. Indications for to-day.

For New-England, increasing cloudiness and rain or For New-England, increasing cloudiness and rain or snow, south to west winds, failing followed by rising ba-rometer, rising temperature on Monday and co.der weather Tuesday morning. For the Middle States, cloudy weather and rain, warmer south to west winds and failing barometer. Indications for to-morrow.

The indications are that rain will prevail in the Middle states, and rain or snow in New-Eusland, with warmer outh to west winds, on Monday, tollowed during Mon-lay night and Tuesday by colder, clearing weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. 30 The diagram shows the horometrical variations in this city by tenths of incline. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 2a hours proceding minight. The transplace white line represents the oscillations by the macroary during those hours. To broken ar dested disc represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadaut's Pinfrancy, \$10 Broadway.

in the barometer is again downward. Clear and fair wenther was followed by increasing cloudiness, with a few flakes of snow during the last quarter. The temperature ranged between 25° and 38°, the average (32%) being 19% higher than on the corresponding day (ast year and 4½° lower than on Friday.

Warmer and coindy weather, with light rain or snew, followed by clearing and coider weather, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

A YELLOWSTONE PARK SYNDICATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.] St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15 .- A syndicate of erx leading capitalists of 81. Paul and Minneapolis, including Senator Windom, has been organized for opening up and improvis z the National Park of the Yellowstone. These gentlemen have entered into agreement with the forthern Pacific Railway to build and equip a branch to the park from the nearest possible point on the main line. The Northern Pacific people are to furnish the money at 7 per cent, to be secured by mortgage on the branch line, which will be about eighty miles long. The syndicate further agrees that it will invest \$150,000 of its own funds in hotels in the park, and as a guarantee of good falth will at once decoait \$60,000, to be forfeited if the agreement is not ful filed. The syndicate have ample capital and credit for the undertaking even without the aid of the Northern

it was practicable, and that enough timber could be secured along the route to supply the for the whole line. Valuable coal deposits were also found. It is deemed likely that this route will be adopted since it is doubtful if the geyser basin and lake region could be penetrated by the Yellowstone Canon route. Engineers will make surveys for the syndicate early in the spring and determine the route. The best hotel sites in the park are in the lower geyser basin, which includes the Yellowstone Lake and the Falls of the Yellowstone. In order to reach these the West Gallatin route is perhaps the only practicable one. Although there are now no hotel accommodations in the Park, 3,500 tourists went there last year, including General Sheridan, Senator Sherman, Justice Strong, the artist Bierstadt and Senator Harrison.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Many features of especial interest appeared in yesterday's issue of The SUNDAY TRIBUNE. Full and grapble reports of the news in all parts of the world were given; interesting letters from THE TRIBUNE'S London and Paris correspondents; literary, musical and dramatic criticisms and reviews; a large amount of original and selected miscellany; and all the customary departments that make the paper of such great value to the public. The gist of some leading articles may be given as follows:

Current Topics in London.—Mr. G. W. Smalley's special cable dispatch to The Termune outlined British comments on the German Imperial rescript and the position occupied by Gambetta; Mr. Biahne's dispatches still form a theme of thecusion, it was stated, and the deaths of Professor Draper and Mr. E. H. Dana have called forth many tokens of regret and recognition of their talents. Other important topics were referred to.

General Foreign News.—French and German politics, Professor Nordenskjold's arrangements for another Arctic expedition, and many other subjects of interest formed the themes of dispatches from various foreign lands.

dinds. Guiteau, the Assassin.—Special and general dispatches to The Thebring give the address of Mr. Reed, counsel for the defence, to the jury, and described the scene in the Judge Cox annonned his decision not to let Guiteau address the jury in his own behalf.

The Railway Dissater.—Details were given of the terrible accident at Spuyten Duyvii, including a full account of what was done during Saturday, lists of the killed and wounded, with all obtainable particulars concerning those whose lives were lost, interviews with various of licials and employes as to the responsibility for the accident, and talks with a number of survivors of the wreck.

wreck.
Music and the Drama.—Accounts were given of Mis
Mary Anderson's performance as *Berthe*, the Poliha
monic concert, and attmerous other events of interest o

monic concert, and namerous other events of interest on the stage.

Mr. Punch's Vagaries,—The regular London correspondent of The Tribene gave some specimens of the new style of personalities that the Editor of Punch now indukes in, together with some insights into the past and present conduct of that paper.

Christmastide in Faris,—The Tribene's Paris correspondent gave graphle descriptions of the Christmas celebrations made by the Market-women, by the Alsace-Lorrnine Society, and by the Roman Catholic churches of the French metropolis.

New Publications,—An exhaustive review was given of the literature of poetic criticism, founded on Professor John Campbell Shairp's twelve lectures on "Aspects of Poetry," delivered at Oxford. An interesting account was also given of some recently discovered scribblings by Samuel Taylor Coleridge upon the margins and blank pages of books.

Studies in Autobiography.—Mr. Congdon gave a sketch of the self-told history of Sir Egerton Brydges.

The Man with Red Hair.—A tragic tale of English life. Home Interests.—A review of prices and quantities of goods in the provision markets.

German Cookey.—A third essay on this subject, with

Home Interests.—A review of prices and quanties of goods in the provision markets.—Some and quanties of German Cookery.—A third essay on this subject, with a number of valuable recipes by Mrs. Bayard Taylor.

A Barbarian and Two Æsthetes.
The Decline of Professional Beautydom,
Science for the People.
Religious Intelligence.
Knitting and Crochet.
Drawing-Room Maiaria.
The Empress 18'z Tan's Funeral.
Society in Paris.
"Not to be Killed by Ridcule."
The Desecration of Tombs. The Desecration of Tombs. Oddities of Persecution.

Prominent news topics were given in a condensed ummary, as follows:

FOREIGN.—The London cable dispatch to THE TERUNE states that the German rescript and Gambetta's threat to resign are being i issuesed rather inconsistently in the English press. — Prince Bismarck does not intend to dissolve the Reichstag. — Some opposition is offered in England to the proposed release of Parnell and other members of Parliament. — The Liberals are supporting the tenant farmer who is a candidate for Parliament in Yorkshire. — England is following the lead of France in Egyptian affairs. — Mr. Blaine's dispatches are still assailed in the London press. — Theoutrages on the Polish Jews excite indignation in England. — There is some alarm in London at the supposed spread of poisoning. — The London stage is dull, — Professor Nordenskjold's arrang-ments for his Polar exploration will not be finished before 1884. — General Logerot has scized the persons of several notables at Sfax as hostages for the payment of the French war indemnty. — M. Gambetta explained his proposed reforms to the Chamber of Departee Saturday.

Domestic.—In the Guiteau case Saturday, Charles Reed, of Chicago, addressed the jury for the defence; Justice Cox announced his decision not to permit the assasm to speak to the jury.—

Mr. Gowen has been declared president elect of the Mr. Gowen has been declared president-elect of the Reading Railroad Company. Great damage has been dorfe at and near Nashville, Tenn., by floods in the Cumberland River. Fire at Albon, N. Y., caused a loss of \$250,000. In the Supreme Court at Goshen Judge Barnard awarded damages against two liquor-sellers for offences against the excise law. The Rev. Dr. John S. Stone died on Friday. Ex-Congressman A. H. Tanner died at Watertown, N. Y., Saturday. The widow of Justice John McLean died at Cincinnation Friday. Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard died from smallpox at Richmond, Va., Saturday.

CHY AND SUBURBAN. - Eight persons are Chy and Suburban.—Eight bersons are known to have been killed by the accident on the Hadson River Raignoad on Friday; two are missing; nineteen were more or less injured. ——Fifteen Brooklyn Aldermen were fined \$250 each Saturday and sent to jail for contempt of court. ——A suit was begun to oust Judge Arnoux. ——Three boys were killed by the fail of a building in Brooklyn. ——Gold value of the legal-tender silver doilar (412½ grains), \$7.23 cents. ——Stocks were excited and generally higher, but feverish and irregular, and closed unsettled.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

THE READINESS OF THE GERMAN ARMY

A couple of days after war had been declared between France and Prussia in 1870 an Ambassador met Marshal (then General) von Mottke sauntering in the Friedrich's Strasse at Berliu, with his hands behind his back, and his eyes roaming placidly among the shop-windows. The diplomatist stopped to exchange a few words with the soldier, but soon broke off, saying "I will not detain you further, general, as you must be very busy at this moment." "Oh no, I'm not busy at all," answered the chief of the staff. "Our orders have been given; and as soon as the army is mobilized I shall go to my duty."

When Napoleon III.'s armies were already in full retreat after Reischoffen and Forbach, scores of French railway stations were encumbered with tons of stores which had been bought at the last moment and had no time to reach the front. Many of these goods were subsequently plundered or From The London Daily News.

these goods were subsequently plundered destroyed in vindictive spite by the Mobiles. destroyed in vindictive spite by the Mobiles. The Mobiles of Chalons hearing that there were barrels of brandy for the ambulances at Chalons station made a raid upon the goods depot and destroyed kegs of chloroform, arnica, laudanum, besides scattering several thousand pounds' worth of other drugs, tea, coffee, sugar, and rice. There is no pedantry in the prudence which consists in utilizing the times of peace to make ready for all the necessities of war. Such prudence saves many lives, much money, and goes far toward ensuring victory. When Marshal Lebeuff told the French Chambers that they could embark on war without fear, as everything had been provided "even to the last gaiter button," he spoke words which ought to have been literally true, which were true in Germany and are so to-day. There, every regiment has its depot of service kits, which can be served out to the men at an hour's notice; and every army corps has its day. There, every regiment has its depot of service kits, which can be served out to the men at an hour's notice; and every army corps has its depot of general stores, ambulance wagons, field telegraph apparatus and baking cars, in a complete state of efficiency. Practically the army can be mobilized instantaneously, for the calling out of the reserves need not delay the departure of the men in actual service. As first as the reserves join their regimental depots they are equipped in kits ready waiting for them; they receive condensed food (erbicars) and biscuits) enough to victual them for seven days, and are sent after their contrades as fast as possible by train. All the railway lines in Germany can be requisitioned for military service in the time which it may require to dispatch half-adozen telegrams, and every General and Colonel knows exactly to what locality in the seat of war he must betake himself. Information on this subject is furnished in printed mannals, clearly, worded, which are is need at the first signs of a coming war with any state. Wars never break out without a few weeks' prelude of diplomatic negotiation, and this period is employed by the German War Office in issuing the mannals just mentioned, and in distributing mans of the country to be travaled to all this period is employed by the German War Office in issuing the manuals just mentioned, and in distributing maps of the country to be invaded to all the officers. As for the plan of the campaign, it is ready, like everything else. Among the most secret archives of the War Office and of the Emperor's palace are plans for every possible sort of campaign with any nation on the Continent. They have all been maturely concocted in councils held by the leading Generals, and though unforeseen circumstances may cause them to be modified in some particulars, yet the general outlines of them remain

cool and cheerful stroll down the Friedrich's Strasse as Marshal von Moltke did. A CEMETERY TO BE ABANDONED.

"The dead must give way to civilization and the inevitable," said James B. Smith, the undertaker of the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church recently to a TRIBUNE reporter. His remark was made in reference to the proposed removal of the bodies in the cemetery belonging to and adjoining the church. The trustees of the church have cailed a meeting of the pewholders for Saturday evening, January 21, to take action in the matter.

"The bodies will undoubtedly be removed," continued Mr. Smith. "The law of 1878 requires the consent of the pewholders, and after this is given, a notice has to be published, so that those persons interested can take measures to remove the remains of their friends. The cemetery is near Eighth-ave, and has a frontage of fifty feet on that street; it runs back to Nineteenth-st., a distance of 100 feet. There are sixty-four vaults in it, all the bodies in it having been placed in vaults. There have been about 500 prople buried there, most of them of old Knickerbecker families. For the last ten years, except on rare occasions, there has been no burials there. The church is one of the oldest uptown Methodist Churches. The cemetery is about fifty years old. When it was opened, it was out of town and seemed a secure resting place for the dead. The city authorities are trying to do sway entirely with the burial of the dead in the city. Besides, this piece of property is valuable, and the people in the neighborhood cemeteries imagine you know, that they can smell disagreeable odors from them.

Out of the 500 bodies buried in the cemetery, I think that hardly 300 of them will be claimed. There are in the whole congregation of the church not more than five or six persons who are personally interested in the dead in it. published, so that those persons interested can take the whole congregation of the church not more than five or six persons who are personally interested in the dead in it. These few will make no objection to the removal, and would be outvoted if they did. Lots in this and othercity cemeteries are not needed, but only granted as burial places. The pewholders by a majority vote can remove the dead bodies at any time after due notice." The Havemeyers' have a vault in this cemetery, and Nathaniel Jarvis, jr., is buried there.

FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- Sibley, Dudley & Co., wholesale grocers of this city, made an assignment Saturday night. Their liabilities are placed at \$250,000, and they claim to have assets to cover fully this amount.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORKJAN. 15, 1992 Steamer Britannie (Br.), Perry, Liverpool Jan 5, and mecastown 6, with mose and passengers to R J Corris, Steamer State of Indiana (Er.), Sadler, Glasgow Dec 20, and arne Jan 1, with mose and passengers to Austin Baldwin & THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

POREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 15-Arrived, steamer Peruvian (Br), titchic, from Boston Jan 5, via Halifax, on her way to Liverpool,

HALIFAX, Jan 15—Arrived, steamors Harbinger (Br.), Komp,
from Charleston on her way to Bremen (put in for coal); Neva
scotian (Br.), Richardson, Baltimore for Liverpool. PLEURISY pains and all asthmatic and bron

chial affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Elastic Rupture-Belt.-Price, \$3 to \$6; Frame Truss 15 to \$30. Pomoroy Truss Company, No. 785 Broadway. The best surgical appliances of every kind.

Enumeted and tinned cast-iron cooking utensils have

BUTLER-Saturday evening, January 14. suddenly, in the 7th year of her age. Marion, only daughter of A. seward and Gertrude Butler. Puneral private, Sunday, January 15.

CLARK—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, January 13, Mary Ann Clark, widow of Maithias Clark, deceased. Late of this city, in the 77th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ser-vices at her late residence, Monday, January 16, 2:15 p. u. Train on New-Jersey Central Railroad, fact of Liberty-u., at 1 p. n.

Edward A. Stiles. Puneral from her late residence, Unionville, N. Y., Tuesday, 17th inst. at 1.30 p. m.

17th Inst., at I.30 p. m.
JAUNCEY—On Sunday, January 14, Joannia H. Manning, widow of the late William H. Janucey.
Rolatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence. 194 West 10th at., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 11 a. m.

KINTZING—On Sunday, January 15, 1882, Elizabeth L., wife of the late William F. Kintzing. Notice of funeral hereafter. Notice of funeral hereafter, MACY—Suddenly, on Saturday afternoon, Jared Macy, late assistant secretary of the Children's And Society. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Charten of the Strangers (the Rev. Dr. Deeme, Morree-st., near Clinton-place, on Tuesday, January 17, at 1:39 o'clock t.m.

o'clock p. m.

MATHEWS—Suddenly, Friday, January 13, Oliver B,
Mathews, aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend his
funeria at the Crescont Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday 17th, at 2:20 p. m.

Train leaves foot of Liberty-st, at 1:30 p. m.

NELSON—On January 15, of diphtheria, George P. Nelson,
second son of Thomas and Cornella L. Nelson, aged 52
years.

21st-st., on Tuesday, 17th inst., Interment at Peehskill. Friends will please out flowers. PARMLY-On Sunday, January 15, Dr. Jahiai Parmly, aged

Picase omit flowers.

PARKHURST—At Englewood, N. J., Saturday, January 14, of heart disease, Mary, wife of Dr. Chester Parkhurst.

Funeral at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Lebbens Chapman, on Monday, the 16th Inst. at 2 p. m.

Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. per Northern Railroad of New Jersey at 1 p. m., roturn 340 p. m. New Jersey at 1 p. m., return easy p. m.

TAYLOR—On the 12th inst., Ernest Franklin, only child of
Of Professor Franklin and Pricellid L. Taylor, in the 13th
year of his age.
Funeral at Longwood Meeting House, near Philadelphia, on
first ally the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock. C-Suddenly, January 14, at Chicago, Jennie, beloved of Charles E. F. Toot, and eldest daughter of Heary Anna Dormitzer, of this city.

VINCENT—At Orange, N. J., January, 13, 1892, Grace, dauchter of John W. and Agues I. Vincent, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Puneral services from their residence, in Llowellyn Park, on Monday, 16th inst, at 10:36 a. m.

Carriages will breef the train leaving Barclay and Christopher-sts. at 9:10 a. m. AGNER-Suddenly, January 13, Webster Wagner, aged 64 years.

Services at his late residence, 14 East 44th.st., on Monday,
January 16, at 5 p. m. Funeral at Palatine Bridge, N. Y.,
on Tuesday, January 17, at 2 p. m.

Kindly omit nowers.

Special train leaves Grand Central Depot on Tuesday at 8:20
a. m., returning same day.

WHITTEMORE—At Elizabeth, N. J., January 13, Mary Augusta, only daughter of Charles B. and Clara Whitte, more. clatives and friends are invited to the funeral from her father's residence, 124 West Grand-st., Elizabeth, Tuesday, January 17, on arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York, via Pennsylvania Raliroad.

Special Notices

Appertionment under the 10th Census. The Tribune Al-Bhugs & Co., Auctioneers, 780 and 741 Broadway. will seil

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN, 16 AND 17, AT 3:30 P. M., PRIVATE LIBRARY of Miscellaneous and Theological Books, prising valuable works in ecclesiastical history, theology and philosophy, and general literature,

Including many new publications. Census of 1880 compared with 1870. Population by counties. The Tribane Almanac for 1882. Price 25 cents. Cereal Productions, Tobacco and Cotion Crops, in 1881 ee The Fribane Almshac for 1882. Price 25 cents.

Ricctions of United States Schators in different States in Sci. See The Tribune Aimanas for 1882. Price 25 cents. Interesting Art Sale.

Now on exhibition day and exening at the LEAVITY ART GALLERIES. THE DRUYVETTER COLLECTION. FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

Mostly painted to the order of Mr. D'Huyvetter. PLEASING AND ATTRACTIVE SUBJECTS. NEW AND BRIGHT PICTURES,

By good and accomplished artists, and never before exhibited in this country. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON THE EVENINGS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, FEB 10 AND 20, Catalogues ready. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.-R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.—R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

The foreign mails for the west entire. SATURDAY, January 2I. 1882, will close at this office on WEDNESS. DAY at 12:50 p. m., for Europe, by steamship Servi, via Queens town (correspondence for France direct by steamship labrador, via Havrey, or THURSDAY at 11 a. m., for the term of the steamship labrador, via Havrey, or THURSDAY at 11 a. m., for the term of the steamship labrador, via Havrey, or THURSDAY at 11 a. m., for the steamship labrador, via Havrey, or THURSDAY at 11 a. m. for the steamship labrador, via Havrey, or the steamship labrador, via Havrey, and at 12 m. for Europe, by steamship livitamid, via Queenstown (correspondence for Gormany must be specially addressed); and at 4 a. m., for Height direct, by steamship Neckor, via southampton and Havrey, the mails for the sale via Haltimore, close on MONDAY at 7:30 p. m. The mails for Cupe Hayri, Shouting and Turks Island close on THURSDAY at 1:50 p. m. The mails for Cupe and Mexico close on THURSDAY at 1:50 p. m. The mails for Nassau, N. P., close on FRIDAY, at 9 a. m. The mails for Nassau, N. P., close on FRIDAY, at 9 a. m. The mails for Nassau of Unracoa close on SATURDAY at 1:50 p. m. The mails for Cupe Hayri, at 1 p. m. The mails for Cupe the sale of SATURDAY at 1 a. m. The mails for Cupe the sale of SATURDAY at 1 a. m. The mails for Cupe town and Port Limos, close on SATURDAY at 1 a. m. The mails for Cupe on SATURDAY at 1 a. m. He mails for Cupe on SATURDAY at 1 a. m. He mails for Cupe on SATURDAY at 1 a. m. He mails for Cupe on SATURDAY at 1 a. m. He mails for Cupe town and Port Limos, close on SATURDAY at 1 a. m. He mails for Cupe on SATURDAY at 1 a. m. He mails for Cupe on SATURDAY at 1 a. m. He was not close on SATURDAY at 1 a. m. He was not considered the sale of the sale

Lea & Perrins' Sauce, DELICIOUS WITH Mests, Game, Soup, Welch Rarebits, of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS